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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT
CD NO.

COUNTRY JSSR

DATE OF INFORMATION 1951

SUBJECT Scientific - Miscellaneous, Georgian Academy of Sciences

HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspaper

DATE DIST. 11 May 1951

WHERE PUBLISHED Tbilisi

NO. OF PAGES 5

DATE PUBLISHED 15 Feb 1951

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

LANGUAGE Russian

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SOURCE Zarya Vostoka.

ACTIVITIES OF THE GEORGIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, 1ST QUARTER 1951

ANNIVERSARY SESSIONS

On 15 and 16 February the Georgian Academy of Sciences will hold special sessions to commemorate the 30th anniversary of Soviet Georgia, and the 10th anniversary of the Georgian Academy of Sciences.

The opening session will be convened at 1900 hours on the 15th, at the Theater of Opera and Ballet imeni Z. Paliashvili. Academician N. I. Muskhelishvili, President of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, will present his address, "Development of Georgian-Soviet Science on the 30th Anniversary of Soviet Georgia, and the 10th Anniversary of the Georgian Academy of Sciences." Professor A. S. Chikobav, Active Member of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, will present a report entitled, "I. V. Stalin and Linguistics."

The second session will convene at 1100 hours on the 16th of February at the Assembly Hall of the Georgian Affiliate, Institute of Marx-Engels-Lenin. The following addresses and reports are scheduled to be given: Professor N. N. Ketskhoveli, Active Member, Georgian Academy of Sciences, "Problems of Grains in Georgia and Tasks of the Academy of Sciences"; Professor P. A. Shariya, Active Member, Georgian Academy of Sciences, "Some Problems in Rustaveli's World Studies"; Professor A. G. Shanidze, Active Member, Georgian Academy of Sciences, "Recent Discoveries of Ancient Georgian Writings at the Petritson Monastery" (results of a scientific expedition into Bulgaria).

The third session will convene at 2000 hours that evening at the same place. Academician I. S. Beritashvili will submit his report, "Physiological Mechanisms of Sleep and Vitality," and Professor Ye. K. Kharadze, Corresponding Member, Georgian Academy of Sciences, will discuss "Development of Astronomy in Georgia."

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AWARD OF PRIZE IMENI F. A. BREDIKHIN

The Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR has awarded the 1950 Prize imeni F. A. Bredikhin to V. B. Nikonov, Scientific Associate, Abastuman Astrophysics Observatory, Georgian Academy of Sciences, for his work "Compiling a Basic Catalogue of Photoelectric Equivalents of Stars of Spectral Type B8 and B9."

The work which resulted in the prize-winning report was conducted exclusively at the Abastuman Astrophysics Observatory; however, it must also be mentioned that similar work is being conducted at the Kazan' Observatory, and the new Crimean Astrophysics Observatory (apparatus for the latter observatory is being manufactured at the Pulkovo, Odessa, and at other observatories).

Scientific Associate V. B. Nikonov is continuing photoelectric research with the aid of N. L. Magalashvili and T. G. Mergelishvili, Candidates of Physicomathematical Sciences, and Junior Scientific Associate Ya. I. Kumsiashvili.

DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNICAL SCIENCES IN GEORGIA

R. Agladze, VP, Georgian Acad Sci
Chm, Dept of Tech Sci

The advances in technical science have been due, in great part, to the contributions made by associates of the Institutes of Metals and Mining, Construction, and Power Engineering, Department of Technical Sciences, Georgian Academy of Sciences, as well as by workers in various technical schools and institutions.

The most impressive developments have taken place during the past 30 years. Large hydrotechnical power resources of Georgia have been harnessed during the Soviet regime, and much has been accomplished to exploit the natural fuel deposits of the republic. The first hydroelectric power station, the Zemo-Avchal'skiy Hydroelectric Power Station (ZAGES), was built in 1922. Today, based on the demands of the republic's economy, associates of the Georgian Academy of sciences are making surveys of the Khram, Rion, Kura, Ingura, and Tskhenis-Tskhali rivers to establish sites for future hydroelectric power installations.

The science of thermal engineering in Georgia has also developed very rapidly. Work along this line has been carried out at the Institute of Power Engineering, Georgian Academy of Sciences, the Chair of Thermal Engineering at the Georgian Polytechnic Institute, the Tbilisi Institute of Railroad Transportation Engineers, and the Chair of Machine Studies at the Georgian Agricultural Institute.

Much research has gone into the development of the mechanization of agriculture. Intensive studies of the seismic zones in Georgia, and studies aimed at determining the best type of constructions for the various earthquake zones, have been undertaken. Special studies conducted at the Institute of Construction, Georgian Academy of Sciences, have resulted in the determination of a dynamic theory for earthquake resistance in structures. Scientists in the general field of construction have been conducting valuable work to determine new types of materials as substitutes for materials which are on the critical list.

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In view of the natural riches of Georgia, the various institutes allied with the field of mining have always been busy. Research in this field has dealt with the most rational methods for the exploitation of deposits, as well as with the designing and planning of new mining enterprises. Much research has been devoted to the efficient development of the Chiatura manganese deposits. Since Georgia possesses several rich manganese fields, it was at a very early period that a ferromanganese production was initiated in the republic. However, it was only during the Soviet period that any great advances were made in the field of metals studies and studies of methods for the utilization of the metal treasures of Georgia. In this respect, the Institute of Metals and Mining, Georgian Academy of Sciences, has borne the greatest part of the research burden. In addition to determining the optimum mining methods, the institute has also worked on problems having to do with the most efficient and economical methods for processing the various metals found in Georgia.

The Georgian Academy of Sciences has also done much to further research in the field of chemistry. Studies in the field of inorganic chemistry have resulted in effective utilization of the mineral resources of Georgia, as well as great economies through the utilization of industrial wastes.

MATHEMATICS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GEORGIAN SSR

I. N. Vekua, Acad Secy
Chm, Dept of Math and Nat Sci
Georgian Acad Sci

The development of the economy of the Georgian SSR has been closely connected with the development of mathematical and natural sciences by academy associates under the supervision of the President, Academician N. I. Muskhelishvili. Thus the thematic plan of the Mathematics Institute imeni A. Razmadze contains many problems on stability of structures, analytic functions, theory of numbers, topology, approximate analysis, and other matters closely related to the economy of the republic.

Much has been accomplished by the associates of the natural science division of the Department of Mathematics and Natural Sciences. The members of the Institute of Geology and Minerology under the supervision of A. A. Tvalchrelidze and A. I. Dzhanelidze, active members of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, have been making studies of the geological structure, mineralogy, and mineral deposits of the Georgian Republic. The material collected as a result of these studies has been published, the most important work being by Professor G. M. Dzotsenidze, Doctor of Geological Sciences, "Pre-Miocene Volcanic Action in Georgia."

L. Sh. Davitashvili, Stalin Prize Laureate, has conducted valuable research in the field of paleontology.

Geophysicists and chemists of Georgia have contributed much to the economy of the republic. As a result of expeditions of the Institute of Physics and Geophysics, many new mineral deposits have been uncovered. Moreover, by utilizing data collected by the Central Tbilisi Seismological Station for a period of 50 years, the Institute of Physics and Geophysics has been able to compile graphs showing the seismic regions and seismic characteristics of the Caucasus and the Transcaucasus. The Institute of Chemistry has been conducting intensive studies to determine the chemical nature and methods for processing Georgian petroleums, coals, various oils, seeds, etc.

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At present, the Institute of Geography imeni Vakhushti is gathering material preparatory to compiling a large atlas on Georgia.

Georgian physicists have made important contributions to knowledge of experimental and theoretical physics. They have made significant progress in studies of the properties of dielectric crystals. Much importance can also be attached to research being conducted on the properties of liquid helium. In the field of theoretical physics, Georgian scientists are solving the mysteries surrounding the atomic nucleus, the theory of illumination, and the theory of electrolytes.

GEORGIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AS THE SCIENTIFIC HEADQUARTERS OF GEORGIA

Acad N. Muskhelishvili
Pres, Georgian Acad Sci

The great advances realized by Georgian scientists would have come to nought had it not been for the regular and planned research of the Georgian Academy of Sciences. This scientific headquarters was established in 1941 out of the then Georgian Affiliate, Academy of Sciences USSR, and involved the integration of a number of scientific research institutes of the Tbilisi State University.

At the time of its organization, the Georgian Academy of Sciences had two departments: Social Sciences, and Mathematics and Natural Sciences. These two departments had a total of 14 scientific research units. At that time the academy only had 16 active members.

At present, the Georgian Academy of Sciences is composed of five departments which unite over 100 scientific research units. Today the academy has one honorary member, 41 active members, and 27 corresponding members. In 1950, there were more than 800 scientific associates, of whom 130 were doctors of science and more than 400 were candidates of science. This represents a considerable increase over the 337 scientific associates who comprised the Georgian Academy of Sciences at the time of its organization.

The organization of the Mathematics Institute did much to foster interest in the field of mathematics and mechanics. Today the Georgian Mathematics School is one of the most important in the USSR.

The Georgian Polytechnic Institute imeni S. M. Kirov and the Tbilisi Institute of Railroad Transportation Engineers imeni V. I. Lenin did much to train highly qualified engineering-technical personnel and, at the same time, carried out important scientific research work. The work done by the two above institutes served as a basis for the organization of several institutes (Metals and Mining, Construction, and Power Engineering) at the Georgian Academy of Sciences.

Training of personnel, as well as the carrying out of important scientific research work, was also done at the Georgian Agricultural Institute imeni L. P. Beriya, as well as at other scientific research institutes. A considerable amount of work was done on the acclimatization of tropical and subtropical plants to the climate of Georgia. Thus, Stalin Prize Laureate K. Ye. Bakhtadze was able to introduce a new type of high-yield and rapid-ripening tea shrub to be grown in Georgia.

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The associates of the Botanical Institute, Georgian Academy of Sciences, have compiled a book, "Flora of Georgia," which contains the results of research on the plant life of Georgia. Great strides have been made in the culture of grapes and the manufacture of wines. The Institute of Farming, Georgian Academy of Sciences, has been carrying out research to determine the best means for putting into practice Stalin's request that Georgia be self-sustaining as far as a bread supply is concerned.

Much useful research and many valuable discoveries have been made by associates of the social science institutions of Georgia and the Georgian Academy of Sciences.

The merit of work conducted by the academy can be shown by the fact that more than 14 Stalin Prizes have been awarded for scientific research work done at the Georgian Academy of Sciences.

Recently, however, the TsKP(b) of Georgia passed a decree recommending the reorganization of the Department of Social Sciences, Georgian Academy of Sciences, so as to improve the operations of the separate institutes. Since then, the research themes of the institutes affected have been more in keeping with the actual requirements of the people of Georgia.

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